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## PERKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PERKING, August 27th.

THE STUDENTS AGAIN.

The student volcano is active again.

Deep rumblings were heard in Shantung

when the military commander of Tsinan

made himself obnoxious by detaining over

a hundred girl students who were

interested in the boycott ac-

tion and afterwards, by proclaiming

martial law under which he summarily

executed three Mohammedan citizens.

The vice of student representatives to

Peking last Saturday and their abortive

attempt to interview the President may

represent the first discharge of lava, but

when the police were foolish enough to

arrest the student delegation the volcano

became really active. To-day there was

another eruption outside the President's

office, the approaches to which were so

heavily guarded that the big body of

students was unable to gain its object.

As the previous movement demonstrated,

the students are not lacking in persistence

or ingenuity, supported by a burning

patriotism which makes light of physical

discomfort, and so they will not be bank-

ed. Strong in the knowledge that public

opinion approves their action, and strong

in the understanding that there are many

in high places who will assist them in

every possible way, the students are de-

termined to press for a favourable de-

sion. If checked at the Hsinhuamen,

they will try another gate. Indeed, I

understand that they are planning to

make demonstrations at three gates to-

day and if that does not bring them

within reach of desired results they will

increase the effort. The authorities are

in an awkward position. Should they

arrest one of the students the latter will

become a hero, if not a martyr, and

others will endeavour to have themselves

arrested, knowing that their comrades

will rouse the whole country to have them

liberated. The students know that the

most pronounced militarist dare not risk

outraging Chinese sentiment by executing

or punishing a youth for demonstrating

his patriotism. Already, I hear that Ma

Liang, who visited Peking more than a

week ago and was confirmed in his post

despite the public demand for his recall

and punishment, is to be moved to an

other sphere of usefulness. This may be in-

teresting anticipation, but it follows that

if a few youths could hound Tiao Ju-lin

and company out of public life, for the

time, at least, they are just as likely to

succeed with a much smaller man such

as Ma Liang is. The dull monotony of

the capital has been disturbed at last,

and interesting events may be expected.

JOY IN CHINA.

Chinese are overjoyed at the report,

that the Foreign Relations Committee of

the United States Senate has agreed that

the German rights in Shantung should

be returned to China and not to Japan,

especially as the report adds that the

Republicans are confident that they can

carry this on the floor of the Senate. It

is not for us to prognosticate what will

happen should America decline to ratify

the peace treaty with Germany, but it is

obvious that China will stand to gain,

and consequently, Government circles are

highly elated over the news received from

Washington.

In this connection it is interesting that

the Peking Senate and the House of Re-

presentatives have decided to ascertain

Dr. Reisch, the American Minister, be-

fore his departure in recognition of the

services he has rendered to his country. It

demonstrates that the Chinese have not

abandoned hope.

ITALIANS IN TIENTSIN.

The Italian detachment which formed

one of the allied units in Siberia has

reached Tientsin, where it is quartered,

pending the arrival of an Italian steam-

er to take the members homeward. There

are now no Italians on this front.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

This morning Captain Patrick O'Brien,

who is an honorary captain in the Brit-

ish army and has held a commission in

four armies during the war, had an in-

terview with President Hsu, who ex-

pressed himself as greatly interested in

education and also in education. The

President's idea being that students who

abroad should not return homewards im-

mediately but should remain longer to

acquire some practical knowledge and

experience. President Hsu also intimat-

ed that he was exceedingly pleased over

the American attitude towards the Shan-

tung issue, and hoped that justice would

be done to China.

PERSONALIA.

Colonel Smallwood, who is to teach

Chinese to the British in the capital yes-

terday. His work is in connection with

the Handley-Page machines, which are

due within a few days. The question

under discussion at present is whether

these should be brought to Peking or

Tientsin. If landed at Tientsin

they will fly to the capital, but

considered opinion inclines to the idea

that they should make their debut in

Peking.

Major Dochray, representing the Mar-

coni Company, is another interesting

arrival. He succeeds Mr. A. H. Ginn.

He tells me that he proposes to give a

Press demonstration of the wireless tel-

ephones when they arrive and get the

Chinese to talk between here and, say,

Tientsin. It ought to be an interesting

demonstration.

## CHOLERA.

The doctors are run off their feet, which

indicates that cholera is still rife in the

capital. Don Luis Pastor, the Spanish

Minister, is the only European attacked

so far, and his friends were relieved to

learn this afternoon that he is out of

danger. There are many cases among the

Chinese.

OVERSEAS RUNNING.

Probably due to a disarranged ven-

spirator, information has leaked out re-

garding the operations of a gang work-

ing between Harbin and Peking. Opium

smuggling is their object, and they have

succeeded very well, if report be true.

However, the facts which have been made

public in the vernacular Press, showing

that Russians, Greeks and Rumanians are

engaged in this business, ought to put a

stop to their activities for the present,

if not for all time.

TRUST AGAIN.

Though nothing has been disclosed as

to the nature of the negotiations, it is

known that the British Minister has

taken up the question of Tibet with the

Waichangpo again. It would appear as

if little progress had been made.

MINISTER TO TOKYO.

Mr. Liu Ching-jen, formerly Minister

to Petrograd, has been named as Minis-

ter to Tokyo. His nomination has passed

both Houses of Parliament, but it is not

known yet whether he will accept or not.

THE VALUE OF PRAYER.

That the Chinese Government appraises

prayer at a high value is proved by the

very quaint mandate issued yesterday,

which has been translated as follows:

"Kung-sung loe-pu, Chief of the

Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs,

in a memorandum, states that Hutuktu,

the living Buddha, in a despatch affirms

that, seeing the perilous state of the coun-

try, aggravated by reported calamities

and epidemic diseases, led a number of

priests on the 10th to the Sung Chu

Temple to pray for seven days that Pro-

vidence might save the poor people from

further sufferings.

The services of the said Hutuktu, who

is the object of admiration among the

following of the Yellow Sect of the

Buddhist religion, in trying to uplift

humanity from the depth of misery and

praying for peace to all, cannot be too

highly appreciated. He is hereby award-

ed a Board of Honour with the inscrip-

tion 'He leads People to Respect the

Yellow Sect' (Tao, Chung— Huang

Chiao)."

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwallin & Kewell, cotton

and yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their

report, dated September 26th, state:

Since our last report on the 26th July

by Sir Dillencourt our yarn market has

undergone much change.

The business in the beginning of the

interval was normal, and some transac-

tions had been put through at previous

rates, during the last two weeks a heavy

drop has occurred in the prices of yarn

in Bombay, and our market has been

affected. There is an entire absence of

buyers at the close of the interval, and

indeed, fearing further decline, they are

trying their utmost to get rid of their

holdings at a reduction of \$10 to \$15 per

hale. On the other hand, importers are

not free sellers owing to very unfavour-

able and greatly fluctuating exchange on

India, and are not inclined to press

down the market by forcing sales. In

the above circumstances, the market at the

close is very quiet and drooping. Total

sales, 6,000 bales; unsold stock, 5,000

bales; uncleared, 25,000 bales.

ARRIVALS.—From Bombay to Hongkong

12,000 bales, and 1,000 bales for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI.—There was a moderate de-

mand at the beginning of the interval,

but during the last fortnight prices there

also have declined.

JAPANESE YARN.—Owing to limited

arrivals and stock, no business of impor-

tance has passed in the interval and the

latest quotations are as follows:—Naga-

saki, No. 20s at \$3.55; 3 Horses, No. 10s at

\$2.55; 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$3.50; Yellow

Yarn, No. 20s at \$2.25; Setau, No. 10s at

\$2.25; Setau, No. 20s at \$3.10; and Blue

Fish, No. 20s at \$3.35.

RAW COTTON.—No stock. Nominal quo-

tations: Bengal, \$13 to \$50; Chinese,

\$15 to \$22.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de

Navigations d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon,

in their report dated August 27th,

state:

There is no transaction to report

in our market. As we previously re-

ported, the whole amount of rice avail-

able for export has been bought by Japan,

and now we are waiting for further

information about the September licence.

So far, export will be prohibited during

September, but as the stocks of grain are

still quite important we may presume

that another allotment will be ordered.



### HONGKONG SUBSIDIARY COINS.

#### TRAVELLERS' ALLOWANCE REDUCED TO \$1.

The Hongkong Government has repeated its previous notification regarding the export of silver coins and has issued the following:

No person shall, without the permission of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, export or attempt to export from the Colony any Hongkong silver subsidiary coins, unless he is a bona-fide traveller leaving the Colony, in which case he shall be entitled to take with him out of the Colony of Hongkong silver subsidiary coins of the total face value of not more than one dollar.

The previous regulation allowed a bona-fide traveller to take out of the Colony \$5 in subsidiary coins.

The present situation has given an opportunity to money changers to deduct 15 cents for every \$5 note changed into silver.

#### FIRST BATCH OF CASES.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, the first batch of cases under the repealed prohibition order was heard.

Seven Chinese were charged with attempting to export silver subsidiary coins over and above the value of \$5. These men were arrested on board the Canton boat and pleaded ignorance of the new order.

Mr. Smith explained that the Government had been compelled to bring the regulation into force because of the shortage of silver owing to a large quantity of subsidiary coins finding its way to Canton and not coming back. He advised the men when they went to Canton to circulate the news amongst their friends and thus obviate the necessity for further appearances in Court. He did not intend to impose fines, but would confiscate the silver (which amounted to 1,500 ten-cent pieces).

### ARMED ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

#### ONE MAN STARVED.

A daring armed robbery was committed in the City early on Saturday morning, when eight men attacked the Wei Yuen restaurant in Des Vaux Road. The managing partner of the restaurant has made the following report of the incident: At about 2:30 a.m. on Saturday, eight men entered my restaurant, in couples. They seated themselves at various tables and ordered fruit. When my junks were busy serving them the men suddenly drew revolvers from their hip-pockets and threatening to kill the junks and myself, drove the former into a kitchen where they were bound and gagged. One of the junks attempted to struggle and a robber, armed with a dagger, stabbed him in the fleshy part of the forearm. The robbers then attacked me, stole the key of the safe from my pocket, and after trussing me up and putting me into the same room with my junks, they closed the front door. They then ransacked the place, broke open the safe, and stole \$700. After staying on the premises for about 20 minutes the men left. My junks and I managed to free ourselves and blow police-whistles. The Police arrived and managed to arrest one man, who was a little late in making his getaway.

### ARMED MEN ARRESTED.

#### DISCOVERED HIDING ON MORRISON HILL.

The detectives of the Central Police-station were successful, on Friday night, in arresting three men, armed with revolvers, who were hiding on Morrison Hill.

The detectives received information that a gang of robbers were making preparations to commit an armed robbery in the vicinity of Morrison Hill, and hurried to the spot, fully armed. They scoured the bushes and, noticing four men hiding, attempted to arrest them. A struggle ensued and the Police managed to overpower three of the men. The fourth escaped and was chased by a Chinese constable, who fired a couple of rounds at him with his revolver without effect. The prisoners were taken to the Central Police-station and will be produced before the Magistracy.

#### ARMED MEN CONVICTED.

Following upon the arrest of the three men in Morrison Hill the Wanchai Police raided Jardine's Bazaar and arrested three men armed with daggers. These men were charged at the Magistracy, on Saturday, with being in unlawful possession of daggers.

Inspector Kent stated that the men had evidently intended to commit a robbery in Jardine's Bazaar, but if they had carried out their intention it might have gone hard with them, as the coolies living in the district would have given them a rough time.

Mr. Lindell sentenced each defendant to six months' hard labour.

### THE RATTAN-MAKERS' FEUD.

#### ALLEGED MURDERER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, the prosecution closed their case against four men for being concerned in the murder of the master of a rattan-shop.

Mr. W. R. Hind appeared for the first prisoner and reserved his defence.

It is alleged that the four men, who were employed as rattan-makers, belonged to a guild which had vowed vengeance against another guild. On August 18th, while the master of a rattan shop, was walking along Shanghai Street, he was attacked by a gang of men, who stabbed him several times in the back. The man died on the way to hospital. The Police made certain investigations and then arrested the four men.

Three of the prisoners stated that they had witnesses to call, while the fourth reserved his defence.

Mr. Lindell committed the fourth man for trial at the next Criminal Sessions and remanded the other three men till this morning.

### THE "WHITE-SLAVE" TRAFFIC.

#### ALLEGED PROCUER ARRESTED.

A few months ago the local Police received information that a number of girls had been kidnapped by theatrical agents and sent to houses of ill-fame. Following upon this came the news that a girl had been drugged and taken to Macao to be sold into a Chinese gambling den. On Saturday a Chinese was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, with bringing four girls into the Colony for the purpose of emigration to Bangkok.

The prosecution alleged that this man lived in magnificent style in a village in Canton, and became acquainted with the ladies of the village. After describing to them the gay life over the water, he suggested that they should accompany him and make their fortunes. The foolish girls agreed, and came with him to Hong Kong, where he housed them in a flat. One of the girls, however, becoming suspicious of the sort of life they would have to lead, left the house and informed the Police. Sergeant Willis went on board the *Hanchow*, bound for Bangkok, and found the man and the three girls, whom he brought ashore.

Mr. Smith remanded the case till September 12th.

Speaking to a Police officer who has an intimate knowledge of the subject, our reporter was informed that every year a number of girls are sent from Canton, in houses of ill-fame in Bangkok and Singapore.

### "FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON."

#### PARENTS' RUSE TO OBTAIN MONEY.

SELL THEIR DAUGHTER AND THEN LURE HER BACK.

The hearing of the case in which four Chinese—the parents of a girl and two go-betweens—were charged with conspiracy to defraud was concluded at the Magistracy, on Saturday.

Sergeant Willis deposed that the cobbler reported to him that he had bought a girl for \$100, and that after she had lived with him for a couple of days she had disappeared. He made enquiries and discovered that the girl was living with her parents at West Point. Accompanied by the cobbler and a number of Chinese detectives he went to the house, where the complainant identified the girl as the one he had bought. Witness took the girl to the Po Leung Kok and arrested the parents, who gave the address of the "go-betweens." Witness went to that address and found that the "go-betweens" had disappeared on hearing of the arrest of the parents. For nearly a month a rigorous search was carried out. Witness then heard that one of the women had returned and was living in First Street. He went there and arrested her. A few days later he arrested the second woman. They admitted that they had been asked by the parents to sell the girl, and that the purchase-price was \$100. They were paid a small commission. They handed the cobbler a deed of sale stating that the girl had no parents and that the complainant would not be blamed for anything that happened to the girl. The parties were taken before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs who ordered the prosecution.

The parents admitted the offence, but denied taking the girl back. It was the fault of the "go-betweens." The "go-betweens," in turn, blamed the parents. Mr. Smith sentenced the parents to three months' hard labour each and the "go-betweens" to one month each. The girl was sent to the Po Leung Kok.

#### AN AMMUNITION CASE.

Two Chinese lately returned from America included in their luggage 350 rounds of ammunition, which the Police found when they went on board the *Honam*. Mr. Smith fined each defendant \$150 at the Magistracy on Saturday.

### THE JUNK CASE.

#### THE RESPONSIBILITY OF AN OWNER.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, a rehearing was granted in the case in which a Chinese junk-owner was fined \$200 for allowing his boat to be used for the smuggling of opium.

The owner stated at the first hearing that the junk had been chartered by a relation of his to a man for \$50 a month, and this man had disappeared. He did not think he was responsible for the man's actions.

Mr. Leo Longinotto (Assistant Crown Solicitor) presented, and Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for the defence.

Mr. Longinotto stated that Mr. Lewis was willing to admit the finding of the opium on the junk and also the ownership of the junk, but not that the man sailed in it as master.

A Chinese clerk of the Harbour Office stated that the licence bore the name of the master and the owner of the junk. Anyone, however, might bring the particulars to be filled in. The name on the licence was "Ip Cheung Wan," but he was unable to identify the man.

Mr. Lewis stated that his client's defence was that the licence was issued in the name of his brother, Ip Kan Wai. When the man was unable to carry on the family business owing to old age, the junk and the licence were transferred to his client. The junk was then chartered to a man who paid the crew and his own master and took out a licence in his name.

The defendant stated that his brother was a commander of the Chinese Army. He chartered the vessel to a man who paid \$30 a month and gave a signed agreement. When the junk was seized the man disappeared. Witness spent \$20 in searching for the man without success. The wages of the crew were paid by that man.

Cross examined by Mr. Longinotto, witness denied that he knew the junk contained a false bottom. He heard from a junk that his vessel had been seized and he went to the Harbour Office to claim it. A junk stated that defendant was the owner of the junk but did not sail on it as master. The master had run away. He did not know that opium was concealed in the junk.

Mr. Lewis stated that the junk had been chartered to the man, Chan, who paid the wages of the crew, and was therefore responsible for the smuggling of the opium. If a person used a house for the storage of gunpowder, contrary to the Ordinance, the Police surely would prosecute the tenant, not the landlord. He submitted that the present case was very similar and that his client should be discharged.

Mr. Longinotto replied that it must be proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that every due precaution had been taken by the owner of the junk to prevent it from being used for a criminal purpose, and that none of his crew had been implicated. If such precaution were not taken the owner must be held responsible. If the Magistrate did not convict in this case it would mean that every owner of a junk which was used for the smuggling of opium would come forward with a forged charter document and plead that his junk had been chartered to some imaginary person and that, therefore, he was not responsible.

Mr. Lewis: Then you must have the Ordinance changed.

Mr. Longinotto replied that the Ordinance was very wide, and the words "every due precaution has been taken against the unlawful use of the vessel," contemplated the chartering of a vessel. If the Magistrate took an adverse view of the case it would shift the onus of proof from the shoulders of the owner to those of the Police, which was not intended by the Ordinance. In South Africa the magistrates run the liquor traffic and every poor devil who was caught on the reef was sent to gaol, and while in prison his salary was paid to his wife. The same sort of thing was done in Hong Kong in regard to opium.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he did not know whether the laws of South Africa were similar to those of the Colony.

Mr. Longinotto replied that the law seemed absolutely plain. The evidence was against the man and the Magistrate could convict him on that. Even if the Magistrate did not wish to convict the man on the evidence he must convict him on the law.

Mr. Lindell remarked that Mr. Longinotto seemed to be straying away from Mr. Lewis's point that the man was not the master.

Mr. Longinotto replied that it did not matter whom the junk was chartered by. Defendant, as owner, was liable. That was his point.

Mr. Lindell drew a parallel case. Supposing a well-known shipping firm in Hong Kong chartered one of their vessels to a shipping firm in Shanghai, and when the vessel came from Shanghai a quantity of opium was discovered in her. Did Mr. Longinotto mean to tell the Court that the shipping firm in Hong Kong would be held responsible for the opium?

Mr. Longinotto replied that the owners or agents were responsible.

Mr. Lewis remarked that it was absolutely ridiculous.

Mr. Lindell: Supposing the P. & O. Company charter a ship to a Shanghai firm. The ship brings opium, and it is proved that the crew had knowledge of the opium being concealed. Would the P. & O. be liable to be fined?

Mr. Longinotto replied that that had been done before. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire had paid fines.

Mr. Lindell remarked that he had not heard of such a case for the last five years.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### SMUGGLING OPIUM INTO THE COLONY.

#### A NEW DEVICE.

The device of opium-smugglers to evade the law are legion. One of the most ingenious was revealed at the Magistracy, on Saturday, when a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of four tacks of opium.

The defendant was leaving the Lung Tai wharf in a hurry when a Revenue Officer ordered him to stop. The man complied, although he appeared to be much disconcerted. A very careful search was made but the officer was unable to find any opium. He was non-plussed. He felt sure the man was an opium-smuggler and that he must be concealing the opium somewhere about his person.

But where? All this while the man was playing with his watch-chain. The Revenue Officer, suspecting that the opium was concealed inside the watch, asked the time. The man hesitated for a moment and then replied that he had no watch attached to the chain. "Is that so?" remarked the officer. "Your pocket seems bulging. I would like to see what is in your pockets." The man was in a quandary. He had to obey the order of the officer, who, to his surprise, found a small tin box hanging at the end of the chain. The box was opened and two tacks of opium were found inside it. This, however, was not all. Two round the man's right leg were another two tacks of the drug.

Mr. R. F. Lindell, fined defendant \$200, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

#### A LOST CERTIFICATE.

A Chinese was arrested for being in unlawful possession of three tacks of opium. The drug was sent to the Government Analyst, who issued a certificate. The Police, however, mislaid it, and when the case was called at the Magistracy, on Saturday, they informed the Magistrate, who had no alternative but to discharge the defendant.

### VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

#### SUCCESSFUL NIGHT FETE.

Another successful night fete was held at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday, in the presence of a large gathering, including H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and Mr. Justice McLehose. During the proceedings a Filipino string band discoursed a pleasing selection of music.

There were altogether nine items on the programme and a pleasing feature was the increased number of competitors due to the fact that several of the events were open to the public. There were races for ladies, girls and boys. The omission of any event for the Services, however, was noticed. The swimming, taken as a whole, was good, and many of the younger competitors show great promise. At the conclusion Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell, the Hon. Secretary, distributed the prizes. The results were as follows: Two Lengths Handicap—1, M. A. Carvalho (nominated by Miss Rose); 2, S. A. Mervel (nominated by Miss Rose).

Two Lengths Handicap, Boys—1, A. Rahming; 2, F. A. Pereira.

Tom Race—1, A. Logan (Capt.); 2, Stewart; 3, A. V. Hall; 4, A. Carvalho and 5, J. V. Ribeiro.

Two Lengths Handicap, Girls—1, Miss G. Ramsay; 2, Miss R. Young.

High Dive—1, A. Logan; 2, F. B. Pereira.

Ladies' Nomination—1, M. A. Carvalho (nominated by Miss A. Baston); 2, S. A. Mervel (nominated by Miss Rose).

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This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER; let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

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Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

### THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1229 & 2120.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2255.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Hingwah."

## Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Just received a shipment of

HIGH-CLASS

## WALKING STICKS

AND UMBRELLAS

with and without

### STERLING SILVER MOUNTS.

There are many exclusive novelties and designs, these we shall be pleased to show if you will call.

ASH, CHESTNUT, RATTAN, CHERRY, BAMBOO, REAL & IMITATION MALACCA and a large selection of Fancy Woods.

SEE WINDOW.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

THE S.S. "CHANG-SHA," which sailed from Sydney on 16th August, 1919, for Hongkong via ports, having grounded at Cairns, consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that they will be required to sign an Average Bond and pay a deposit of 5% on c.i.f. and e. value before delivery of their cargo can be granted.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Australian Oriental Line.  
Hongkong, September 6th, 1919. [11818]

## MUSIC LESSONS.

PROF. DANENBURG will resume his Piano Lessons this month. [1219]

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

EXPERIENCED TYPESETTER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT by Local Shipping Firm. State terms and experience to—  
Box No. 1210,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1220]

## OFFICES WANTED.

WANTED by a leading British Insurance Company a suite of Offices on or before the 21st October next, in the Central District of Hongkong.  
Reply—  
Box 1221,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1221]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST KANSON," VOY. I-OUT.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE,  
AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 11th, at 10 A.M., and Sept. 12th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 13th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.  
Hongkong, September 6th, 1919. [1222]

## NOTICE

- (1) On and after Monday, September 8th, 1919, the issue of permits to leave the Colony will be discontinued.
- (2) British subjects wishing to leave Hongkong must have in their possession a passport which has been issued within the last two years.
- (3) Foreign subjects wishing to leave Hongkong must have in their possession a valid passport issued by their respective diplomatic or Consular Officers.
- (4) Persons arriving in, and leaving Hongkong by the steamer, will have their passports examined on board, both on arrival and departure.
- (5) Persons embarking from Hongkong will have their passports examined on departure. To prevent delay in sailings steamship Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports in their possession.
- (6) Members of ships' crews are permitted to sign without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## WANTED

FIRST-CLASS 12-Bore-Sporting gun.  
Apply—  
Box 888,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1196]

## FRENCH LESSONS

## G. MOUBION.

11, MORISON HILL ROAD.  
[121]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House TO-DAY (MONDAY), SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order, E. DES VŒUX, Secretary.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1919. [1173]

## THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWDER COMPANY (1918) LIMITED.

## NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CALL of \$2 per Share has been made on all Members Holding Shares upon which only \$1 has been paid, and that such call will be payable on the 30th day of September, 1919, to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at Hongkong.

General Managers,  
THE CHINA LIGHT & POWDER CO. (1918) LTD.  
Hongkong, June 15th, 1919. [877]

## NATIONAL BONDS OF THE 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Repayment of Drawn Bonds and payment of interest Coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at Current Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said Bonds and Coupons.

For the BANK OF CHINA,  
TSUYEE PEI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1192]

## NOTICE.

I, the undersigned of No. 81, Wing Lok Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong hereby give notice that in consequence of an agreement with the Vendor, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "SUI SAN" or London, official number 106778 of gross tonnage 2790 tons, register tonnage 1778 tons, heretofore owned by The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for permission to change her name to "AFQUEY" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by THE LAI HING STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Date at Hongkong this 4th day of Sept. 1919.

LI KOON CHUN,  
Managing Director  
of LAI HING S.S. CO., LTD.  
[1206]

## A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned,  
will sell by Public Auction TO MR. ROW (TUESDAY), September 9th, 1919,  
at 2.15 P.M.  
at his Sales Room,  
A QUANTITY OF

## MISCELLANEOUS GOODS &amp; EFFECTS

- Also—  
20 cases Rees's Unwaxed Linoleum Tiles.  
10 cases Schwab's Central Line Tiles.  
19 cases Levis's Lemon Squash.  
15 cases Laundry Bar Soap.  
50 Blankets.  
5 cases Cereal.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
Hongkong, September 4th, 1919.

## A. G. DA ROCHA. AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned,  
will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, September 11th, 1919,  
at 2.15 P.M.  
at his Sales Room,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS:

Wardrobes, Docks, Chair, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm chairs, Curios, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bodysteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hat-stands and a long line of Sundries.

Also—  
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, September 6th, 1919. [245]

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON, Corner of Haiphong &amp; Hankow Roads, Tel. 111.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—  
J. H. OXBERRY,  
Proprietor.  
[1210]

## INTIMATIONS

## FOR SALE.

RACING yacht "BOLLA" of the Handicap Class. Winner of Commodore's Cup last year and second in Championship.

Apply to—  
P. C. POTTS,  
11, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, September 4th, 1919. [1206]

## TO LET.

VERY Nice Furnished Apartments with board, in Upper Levels.  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1208]

## TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.  
10, Des Vœux Road Central.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[1108]

## TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING  
[533]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" VOY. I-OUT.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 9th, at 10 A.M., and Sept. 11th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 11th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, September 4th, 1919. [1210]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD., AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KEEMUN"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Sept. 8th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 25th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, September 6th, 1919. [1210]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, American, Continental, and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer—

"DILWARA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about OCTOBER 7th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Post Box 113,  
2, Des Vœux Road Central.

## INTIMATION

## DEWAR'S

## WHITE

## LABEL

## FINEST SCOTCH

## WHISKY

## OF

## GREAT AGE.

## SOLE AGENTS:

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Tel. 618

[12]

## MARRIAGE.

HONES - BORTALL - At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on August 30th, before the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, FRANK WILTHEER HONES of London, to ALICE EMILY BORTALL of London.

Hongkong Office: 101, Des Vœux Road, C. LONDON Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1919

## SHOULD THE KAISER BE TRIED?

Those who have studied the English, French and Dutch newspapers have noticed the absence for some time past of any indication that the demand for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser was being pressed with vigour. The explanation would seem to be that there is no genuine attempt being made to bring the War Lord to trial. "It is no secret," says our London correspondent, "that the British Government would be heartily glad if nothing more were heard of the Kaiser or his trial, but in view of their election promises, it is not easy to let the matter drop." Apparently the nation itself, which was practically unanimous a few months ago in demanding that the Kaiser should be arraigned, is now weakening over the matter. This change is probably due to the easy-going nature of the race and to the suspicion that the trial would be in the nature of a theatrical performance which would do no good and might result in much harm. In the first place the death-penalty has been ruled out, and doubts have been expressed whether sufficient evidence could be adduced to secure a conviction. In this connection it may be recalled that, under the Treaty of Peace, the indictment is to be limited to the violation of Belgium and Luxemburg, and it would be difficult to prove that they involved a personal rather than a national responsibility. Then, owing to the decision to hold the trial in England with an English judge presiding, instead of holding it under the aegis of the League of Nations with neutral States represented on the Bench,

there is the certainty that the tribunal would not be regarded as impartial. This would enable the military party in Germany to further the cause they have at heart by describing the proceedings as a travesty of justice and by representing the ex-Emperor as a martyr. This aspect of the matter has been urged by Maximilian Harden, the well-known German journalist, who wrote recently:—

"Perhaps common-sense will after all counsel the victors not to help the guest of Amerongen into the splendour of Bonaparte's martyrdom, and to postpone the other cases against the violators of the moral laws of humanity until the war wounds shall have begun to heal and until the prospect of world reconciliation will not be too much jeopardized by such trials at court and the ensuing attempts. That, of course, means an indefinite postponement, for no-one would wish to resurrect the matter years hence. There is, no doubt, a good deal of force in the martyrdom argument although its acceptance disposes of the idea that the tier-mins really repudiate the actions of their former rulers. There is, however, another side of the case that must not be overlooked, and that is the importance of making an example. Those vested with supreme authority must be taught that it carries with it corresponding responsibility, and that they cannot commit colossal crimes with impunity. If a man who takes a fellow-creature's life, or is an accessory either before or after the fact, is answerable to the law, why should the autocratic Head of a State who deliberately plans slaughter on a wholesale scale enjoy immunity? The Germans outraged all the laws of civilized warfare on land and sea. They shot hostages, used poison-gas, bombed open towns and hospitals, and sank merchant ships without leaving a trace. This was in open defiance of the Hague Convention, to which Germany was a party. If international law is to be trampled upon at will of whatever is it? It may be urged that, while admitting that our enemies were guilty of these crimes, it is impossible to hold the ex-Kaiser personally responsible. That, it seems to us, is to lose sight of the peculiar position which he occupied in the State. He selected his own Ministers and they were responsible to him alone, from the Imperial Chancellor downwards. He was the Supreme War Lord and supreme Commander-in-Chief in the field, and as such must be held to have adopted and endorsed the actions of his subordinates. In a letter which he wrote to the late Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, he said:—

"We must put everything to fire and sword, slay men, women and children, and old men, and not leave standing a tree or a house." This letter has been declared by a French Commission to be authentic, and its tone harmonizes with the parting orders given by the ex-Kaiser to the troops whom he sent to take part in quelling the Boxer rising some years earlier. If there is no precedent for trying him it is surely time to create one. The Spectator pointed out recently that the official "Manual of Military Law," compiled and published by the British War Office on behalf of the nation in 1914, includes in its definition of War Crimes several of which the Germans have been guilty, and proceeds:—

"It is important, however, to note, that members of the armed forces who commit such violations of the recognised rules of warfare as are ordered by their Government or by their commander are not war criminals and cannot, therefore, be punished by the enemy. He may punish the officials or commanders responsible for such orders if they fall into his hands. All war crimes are liable to be punished by death, but a more lenient penalty may be pronounced." These rules are binding upon us and other States, and they would appear to apply to the KAISER, who was an officer in the German army and was personally in the field, not merely as a spectator but regularly on active service.

Mr. J. A. E. Bullock, M.B.E., has been appointed temporarily to act as Clerk of Council.

"Gun practice will be carried out at Stonecutters on September 12th, between 8 a.m. and noon.

Defence electric light practice will take place at Belcher's every Wednesday evening, commencing at 9 p.m.

The Hon. Treasurer of St. Vincent de Paul's Society acknowledges a donation of \$10 from an anonymous donor.

Mr. Philip Jacks has been appointed to act as Crown Solicitor, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. H. Wakeman.

The name of Mr. A. B. de Sousa, L.M. & S. Bombay University, has been added to the list of medical practitioners.

Shipping companies are notified in the *Gazette* that manifests of "through" cargo need no longer be rendered to the Imports and Exports Office.

People are now allowed to leave the Colony without a Police pass, provided they exhibit valid passports which have been issued or renewed within the last two years.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Paër to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The P. & O. *Danera*, which arrived in Hongkong on Saturday from Shanghai, has a very cosmopolitan passenger list, including the following nationalities:—British, Russian, American, Japanese, French, Indian, Dutch, Estonian, Egyptian, Chinese and Persian.

According to the Chung Mei News Agency, Mr. Li, the Government's agent in Hongkong, reports that Li Kun-yun, one of the Southern leaders, is acting in concert with Mr. Yen-jen and several others to form an association for the purpose of constructing railways with new foreign loans which they hope to contract shortly.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent a telegram to E. E. the Officer Administering the Government stating that he has been commanded by H.M. the King to request you to convey to the community of Hongkong an expression of his appreciation of their loyal message on the occasion of the signature of the Treaty of Peace.

Mr. John J. Cunningham, of Washington, D.C., has arrived in the Colony to assume the duties of Vice-Consul of the United States attached to the American Consulate-General. Mr. Cunningham is accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham. He has had two years' service in the United States Navy during the great war, practically all of which has been spent in France, Great Britain, and the waters adjacent thereto. This is the first visit of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham to the Far East.

The following candidates from St. Joseph's College passed the Pittman's Short-hand Examination last May: First Class: Sirdar Rumjahn, Paul Wong and Cecil J. Gungam. Second Class: Tong Chun Chung (1st), Yung Kai Yip (2nd), Paul Wong (3rd), Luke Tang Yee Yuen, Lawrence Tsan Nam-Fong, Minoru Ono, Morio Uemoto, Abdul R. Azan, Leung Tang Cheung, Charles F. S. Pui, Arturo de Jesus, Stanley H. Garrod, J. E. Noronha, Alberto Tavaras, Cecil J. Gungam, A. G. Abbas, Joseph Chan Kwok Leong, Anthony A. Gil and Michael Lok Kung Tsao.

Shanghai is losing an old and respected resident by the departure of Mr. Edward White, who is saying goodbye to China as a permanent place of abode. Mr. White came out to China in 1894 to join the firm of Robert Anderson & Co., and has remained in the trade ever since. He was one of the prime movers in the formation of the China Tea Association. In 1917 he was elected a member of the Municipal Council. An enthusiastic sportsman, he was, in earlier years, a riding man, and in 1911 he won the tennis doubles championship with Dr. Murray, no mean achievement for his fiftieth year. Latterly he has shown great interest in the most tranquil delights of golf. He will be greatly missed in the settlement.

Mr. F. J. H. Stone, son of Mr. Stone, Kowloon, has gone to Japan with the object of having an 11-ton yacht built there to be sailed by him from Yokohama to England. Mr. Stone, who is 30 years of age, has already crowded his life with adventure on the high seas. In his youth, spent in Japan, he frequently took long and risky sea excursions. Once he went as second officer on a Japanese barque to the South Sea Islands; then on another occasion he nearly lost his life in a similar adventure with the *Queen Ma*, in which Captain Yoo was his sailing companion. They made two starts on a 5-ton yacht to cross the Pacific, the second one landing them on the Bonin Islands whence they were rescued. During the war Mr. Stone was in the Navy, being present during the operations at Zeebrugge.

A party of Portuguese motorists, two gentlemen and two ladies, had a very unpleasant experience on Friday night. They left Hongkong for a trip to Deepwater Bay shortly before 9 p.m., and had just passed Aberdeen when the driver noticed an obstruction of the road and was able to stop the car in time to prevent an accident. The gentlemen got down and, examining the obstruction, found that not only was a big tree lying right across the road, but some big rocks had been strewn on the road, to make an accident more certain. Realising that this was the work of Chinese miscreants, whose intention was either to hold up occupants or to cause an accident and rob the injured people of their belongings, the party turned back without delay. If there were any Chinese about they were not bold enough to attack two big Portuguese, especially as the element of surprise they had counted upon was not present. The party reported the matter to the Police, and on their way warned several other parties that the road was blocked. The Police had the obstruction cleared, and made a search for the robbers but without avail.



## AUSTRIA WILL SIGN THE PEACE TREATY.

### GERMANY "DETERMINED TO CONQUER RUSSIA."

GERMANS IN CONFLICT WITH BRITISH SOLDIERS IN COLOGNE DISTRICT.

GERMANY'S VAGUE REPLY TO THE ALLIED THREAT.

INCREASES IN BRITISH TRADE FIGURES.

NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE AUSTRIAN TREATY TREATY COMPRISES 181 ARTICLES.

PARIS, September 23rd.

A Havas message says: The Austrian Delegation have received the Treaty. They must send a reply within five days.

The document is in French, English and Italian, comprising 181 Articles. The French text only is binding. WILL BE SIGNED BY AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, September 23rd.

The newspapers indicate that the Austrian Treaty will be signed, although the majority in the National Assembly for its signature will be small.

Dr. Renner arrives on September 25th when the Cabinet and the principal committee of the National Assembly will consider the Treaty.

#### THE ALLIES' CAREFUL ENDEAVOUR.

VIENNA, September 23rd.

Dr. Renner made a statement, to-day, acknowledging that every page of the Treaty exhibits careful endeavour on the part of the Conference to put the confused situation into tolerable order.

He enlarged, however, on the sacrifices exacted by the Treaty, and said that the Austrians will be subjected to the complete economic dominion of the Allied Powers.

He expressed the opinion that this could be borne if they knew whether the League of Nations would exist, and be so organized that it would be in a position to be just. The existence and working of the League of Nations was for German Austria an essential condition of the Treaty.

#### AUSTRIAN ASSEMBLY WILL ACCEPT THE TERMS.

VIENNA, September 23rd.

Dr. Renner, interviewed, said he was returning to St. Germain on Sunday to sign the Treaty.

This shows that Dr. Renner is convinced that the Austrian Assembly will accept the Treaty.

#### A REQUEST FROM THE RUMANIAN DELEGATION.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The Rumanian Delegation has requested the modification of Article 30 of the Austrian Treaty, providing that Rumania and the new States formed from Austria shall protect racial and religious minorities.

#### THE ALLIED OCCUPATION. SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT EUSKIRCHEN.

Cologne, September 23rd.

There have been grave disturbances between Germans and British troops at Euskirchen, 25 miles south-west of Cologne, where an explosion occurred some months ago.

Large numbers of Germans attacked the British. One soldier was seriously injured.

The town has been fined 100,000 marks. Herr Kupper, the leader of the German workmen, has been sentenced to death by Court-martial and will be shot.

#### CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. NO UNION POSSIBLE WITH AUSTRIA OR HUNGARY.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Dr. Masaryk, President of Czecho-Slovakia, interviewed, re-emphasized the utter impossibility of any union with the Austrians and Hungarians. He said that the new States must come to economic agreements. The best relations existed with Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Poland, but as regards the Austrians and Hungarians, friendly relations were hoped for, but this depended exclusively upon them.

#### BRITISH TRADE.

##### COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR AUGUST.

LONDON, September 23rd.

In August the imports amounted to £245,000,000, an increase over August of last year of £28,000,000. The exports amounted to £275,000,000, an increase of £31,000,000.

##### FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1919.

For the eight months of 1919 the imports amounted to £2,000,000,000, an increase of £147,000,000. The exports amounted to £2,147,000,000, an increase of £14,000,000.

##### BRITAIN'S NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

##### ADMIRAL FISHER RETURNS TO THE CHARGE.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Admiral Fisher, in another letter to the *Times*, headed "Nero fiddling while Rome is burning," replies to his critics.

He reiterates that the present Navy will be obsolete for war a few years hence and says: "It is time to kick and stop the money."

He recalls his reforms in the Navy and asks if he cannot be trusted.

##### RETRENCHMENT SINCE ARMISTICE DAY.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Speaking at Pontefract on the eve of polling for the by-election, Dr. Macnamara said that the active service strength of the Navy had been reduced from 400,000 on Armistice Day to 175,000 to-day.

The construction of 554 naval craft had been cancelled, saving the country nearly £45,000,000.

Ninety-eight of the older ships had been sold, and 1,500 travellers and drifters had been repaired, re-conditioned and returned to their proper vocations.

The daily expenditure from naval votes to-day was just half what it was on Armistice Day, but the improved pay and pensions of officers and men was always and would rightly be a permanent charge.

##### HUNGARY AND RUMANIA. WHY THE NOTE NEVER REACHED BUCHAREST.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Up to the present there has been no explanation why the various Notes of the Supreme Council to the Rumanian Government have not reached Bucharest. It is suggested that the wireless did not function for some unknown reason.

The Rumanian Delegation in Paris declares that many of their wireless messages to Bucharest also have not been received.

##### A SPECIAL MESSENGER TO BUCHAREST.

PARIS, September 23rd.

In view of the statement that the Rumanian Government has not received several recent Allied notes, the Supreme Council will dispatch a special messenger to Bucharest with a new Note explaining the whole situation at Budapest, and what the Allies require of Rumania.

##### GRAVE WARNING TO THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The Supreme Council has cancelled the ultimatum to Rumania, in view of the representations of the Rumanian Delegation that the Note of August 23rd. was not received in Bucharest.

The Council has decided instead to send Sir George Clark, Mr. Balfour's secretary, to Bucharest, with a copy of the undelivered Note, also a fresh note which, while it is not in ultimatum form, nevertheless conveys a grave warning to the Rumanian Government.

##### SIR GEORGE CLARK'S DEPARTURE.

PARIS, September 23rd.

It is understood that Sir George Clark is leaving for Bucharest to-night, and will furnish a report to the Council as regards the attitude of the Rumanian Government towards the Conference and its decisions.

##### REPORTED FLIGHT OF M. BELA KUN.

BERLIN, September 23rd.

The newspapers report that M. Bela Kun and his associates have fled across the Bavarian border.

#### BRITISH LABOUR.

##### TRIPLE ALLIANCE CONSIDERS "DIRECT ACTION."

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Triple Alliance, to-day, considered the recommendation of the Executive of the Miners' Federation to proceed by ballot on the question whether "direct action" should be taken to compel the Government to repeal the Conscription Acts, withdraw the British troops from Russia, release conscientious objectors now in prison, and refrain from military intervention in trade disputes.

The motion that the discussion be public was overwhelmingly defeated.

##### DISCUSSION POSTPONED.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Triple Alliance has agreed to postpone the ballot on "direct action," and adjourn the whole question till after the Trade Union Congress at Glasgow next week.

##### ASSISTING BRITAIN'S SOLDIERS.

##### CANADA'S GENEROUS SETTLEMENT TERMS.

OTTAWA, September 23rd.

Regulations have been issued in regard to the settlement of British soldiers not resident in Canada before the war.

These purchasing farms will be loaned \$8,000 for land purchase, £2,000 for live stock, and £2,000 for permanent improvements.

All such soldiers will get 160 acres free, plus 160 acres under the Free Homestead Law.

The loans are conditional upon two years' training in practical farming in the case of those inexperienced agriculturally.

##### "GERMAN" EAST AFRICA. NATIVES TAKE KINDLY TO THEIR NEW RULERS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Sir Horace Rynn, the Administrator of ex-German East Africa, leaves England shortly for Dar-es-Salaam, which will be the headquarters of the Government.

All is going on smoothly in the country. The old German native army has melted away. The Askaris having returned to their villages. Only a few German settlers are left, the majority having been repatriated.

There is no native problem, for the inhabitants have taken kindly to their new rulers. The damaged railways have been repaired and are working to Lake Tanganyika.

The most urgent need is the resumption of shipping along the coast and to Europe.

##### EGYPTIAN TROUBLES. ATTEMPT ON SAID PASHA'S LIFE.

ALEXANDRIA, September 23rd.

A native theological student threw a bomb at the Premier, Said Pasha, while the latter was driving in a motor car to his office. There was a violent explosion, but Said was unhurt.

The assailant, who concealed his bomb in a basket of grapes, was arrested. The city is quiet.

##### DANGEROUS FEELING IN THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The *Times* correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on September 23rd, states that the authorities have been aware for some time that attempts might be made on the lives of the Sultan, General Allenby and Said Pasha, the Premier.

##### THE EX-KAISER. FLIGHT TO HOLLAND WITH ONLY 65,000 MARKS.

BERLIN, September 23rd.

The Prussian Finance Minister has declared that the ex-Kaiser, when he went to Holland, took only 65,000 marks with him. Since then he has not received anything further from his country.

##### THE SCAPA FLOW INCIDENT. GERMANS ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY SINKING.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The German Delegation has handed a Note to the Foreign Ministry attempting to justify the Scapa Flow scuttling.

##### DEMobilISATION. THREE AND A QUARTER MILLION RELEASED UP TO DATE.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The War Office announces that 3,250,000 British officers and men have been demobilised, including the medically unfit, since the Armistice.

##### AMERICAN HOTEL IN LONDON. FAMOUS DUCAL RESIDENCE SOLD.

LONDON, September 23rd.

It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire has sold "Devonshire House," Piccadilly, W., to an American syndicate, for over 21,000,000, for the erection of a huge hotel.

#### NURSE CAVELL'S BETRAYER. SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The trial of Quirin, the betrayer of Nurse Cavell, has been the sensation of the past few days.

The evidence in the Cavell case having been concluded, to-day, the prosecutor asked for the accused's conviction for espionage, and for the death penalty.

A feature of the large proceedings was the statement which Mayar, a German Secret Police Agent, made to a British Military *Attache* at the Hague, and which was accepted as evidence. Mayar declared that he knew the accused well.

The prosecution of Nurse Cavell was conducted by M. Bergen and Herr Pinkhoff. Bergen received the Iron Cross for the manner he conducted the case. He is now Police Commissioner at Dusseldorf.

Pinkhoff also received the Iron Cross. Mayar had a remarkable career as a writer in London in 1880 and 1881. He then served for three years in a German infantry regiment. He was then employed by a British firm in Zanzibar, whence he drifted to Lucknow and Baroda, where he was captured by the British.

He then went to Kipurbahia, where he remained 13 years. Afterwards, he became a courier in Cook's Tourist Agency, among those employing him in this capacity being Lord Iveagh, at the Delhi Durbar, Sir Ernest Cassel, in North Africa, and Colonel House, in Russia.

He joined the German Political Police in 1914 and was immediately despatched to Berlin to pretend he was a runaway clerk from German headquarters and to make a statement to the British Military *Attache* that a German offensive was being prepared in the Spionsoep sector.

This he did, receiving 500 marks for the report.

At the conclusion of the trial of Quirin, the Court, after deliberating for 50 minutes, unanimously found the accused guilty of high treason.

He was sentenced to death by the judges, the voting being four to three. Quirin reiterated his innocence at the conclusion of his counsel's speech, as well as after he was convicted.

##### A RECOMMENDATION FOR MERCY.

PARIS, September 23rd.

Six out of the seven judges forming the Court Martial on Quirin have signed a recommendation for mercy.

##### UPPER SILESIA. INSURGENTS WREAKING HEAVY DAMAGE.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Latest Polish reports from Warsaw state that the insurgents in Upper Silesia have blown up the railway bridge at Tarnowice and destroyed telegraphic and telephone communication in the district of Tarnobrzeg.

There was a serious fighting on the night of September 21st when the German troops attacked the village of Piotrowice in Teschen. Machine guns and an armoured motor car were used in the fighting which lasted three hours. The Germans withdrew after suffering heavy losses.

German aeroplane attacks are reported on various towns. Three aeroplanes fired their machine guns on to the main street, one town and killed five persons and wounded twenty.

##### THE FATE OF SYRIA. MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO CONFER WITH M. CLEMENCEAU.

PARIS, September 23rd.

Le *Temps* states that Mr. Lloyd George is coming to Paris next week to confer with M. Clemenceau on the question of Syria.

##### THE AGREEMENT OF 1916. A HAVAS MESSAGE SAYS:

PARIS, September 23rd.

M. Barthou, in the Chamber of Deputies, said that things in Syria were not allowed to continue. The British Government, by the Agreement of 1916, has its duties to perform towards France. "We salute the alliance with Britain, but we wish it to be complete and loyal."

##### GENERAL ALLENBY RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The *Daily Mail* states that General Allenby returns to England on September 10th. Apparently no arrangements have been made for a public welcome—an omission that must be quickly corrected.

##### TO URGE MANDATE BE GIVEN TO FRANCE.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The *Times*, in a leader, says it is understood that General Allenby is returning to urge that the Syrian mandate be entrusted to France.

It is believed in some quarters that he intends to resign if his recommendation is not accepted.

##### VOTES FOR WOMEN. ITALIAN CHAMBER PASSES NEW BILL.

ROME, September 23rd.

The Chamber has accepted the Government amendment to the Parliamentary Initiative Bill conceding electoral rights to women of all classes except prostitutes in all elections subsequent to those of next November.

#### AUSTRIAN LABOUR.

##### RAILWAYMEN STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

VIENNA, September 23rd.

The employees of the Austrian Southern Railway have struck for higher wages, in spite of the opposition of Socialist leaders, who plead that the population will be threatened with starvation in the event of a strike.

##### CONSOLIDATING PEACE AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, September 23rd.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, having considered the Peace Treaty, has reported to the Senate after adopting four reservations: Providing that the United States be interpreted of the Monroe Doctrine, that tariff impositions and other domestic questions be determined by individual nations, that the United States declines to assume any territorial obligation or mandate without a direct resolution from Congress, and that the U.S.A. reserves the right to withdraw from the League of Nations.

##### INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION FOR GERMANY.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The Supreme Council has granted the request of the German Delegation to postpone the despatch of the Inter-Allied Commission to supervise the surrender of war material.

The Germans have also requested a reduction in the numbers of the Commission, which consists of 72 members accompanied by 77 soldiers. The Council has refused to reduce.

##### CANADA RATIFIES THE PEACE TREATY.

OTTAWA, September 23rd.

The Senate has ratified the Peace Treaty.

##### ORIENTAL RESEARCH. IMPORTANT CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The members of the Royal Asiatic Society, the *Societe Asiatique*, the American Oriental Society, and the *Societe Orientale* of Rome are holding a four days' joint session in London to discuss Oriental research.

Sir Charles Lyall welcomed the visitors. Numerous papers presented the formation of separate sections for Near East, Indian and Far East subjects.

Sir Charles Lyall said that they aimed at concentrating plans for the advancement of archaeological research among the Allies. The changes wrought by the war would enable scientific research to pursue its work in large tracts of territory hitherto closed.

He referred to the entry of India as a nation into the field of politics. It was essential that a thorough understanding should be made to understand the Indian mind, thought, and inspiration.

##### RACING AT HOME. BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The betting for the St. Leger, to be run on September 10th, at Doncaster, is as follows:—Buchan, 11 to 10; Bayuda, 5 to 1; Pomme de Terre, 10 to 1. Sir Douglas and Tankers have been scratched.

Lady James Douglas Bayuda has broken down and has been scratched from the St. Leger entry-list.

##### THE PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Prince Edward Handicap result was as follows:—Haki, 1; Greek Scholar, 2; Wild Wood, 3. Six horses ran. Won by a length, three lengths separating second and third. The betting was as follows:—Haki, 5 to 2; Greek Scholar, 4 to 1; Wild Wood, 5 to 1.

##### POLAND. PRESSING NEED FOR ALLIED AID.

PARIS, September 23rd.

M. Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, interviewed, declared that the Germans were now seeking to gain a victory on the Eastern fronts which had proved to be unattainable on the West.

He pointed out that in Upper Silesia, East Prussia, Lithuania, along the Bolshevik front in the vicinity of Minsk, and along the Ukrainian front, the Polish armies were forced to face armed enemies. When the enemies were not Germans, they were aided by the Germans, who were advancing Bolshevism to embarrass Poland, whose Government, with limited supplies, found the situation desperate.

The attempt of Germany to crush Poland would not succeed if Poland got speedy succour, but until the German Treaty was ratified they were unable to obtain the foreign troops necessary to steady the situation.

In the Baltic States of Russia, he said, the Germans were fomenting disorder and assisting the Bolsheviks.

M. Paderewski further said:—"On all sides Poland is forced to face a new war which Germany is waging against the Allied cause. She is determined to conquer Russia at any cost, and is making every effort to hamper us and ruin our reputation throughout the world."

##### TROUBLE BREWING WITH LITHUANIA.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Trouble appears to be brewing between the Poles and the Lithuanians.

#### LATEST CABLES.

##### GERMANY'S BREACH OF THE TREATY. VAGUE AND INDEFINITE REPLY TO THE ALLIES.

BERLIN, September 23rd.

The German reply to the Supreme Council's Note, cabled on September 22nd, says that Germany is unable to maintain her attitude on this question. "This, however, does not necessitate an alteration in the German Imperial Constitution. If the Allies in case their demands are rejected extend their occupation, the German Government will regard such a step as a deplorable act of violence."

The above reply is regarded in London as vague and indefinite.

##### ALLIES' FIFTEEN DAY ULTIMATUM.

PARIS, September 23rd.

A Havas message says: Yesterday, the anniversary of the German victory at Sedan, the Supreme Council of the Allies took the energetic step of sending a 15-day ultimatum to the German Government to suppress Article 41 of the new Constitution, which provides for the eventual representation of Austria in the German Reichstag.

In the course of a debate on the Peace Treaty in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau declared that if Germany did not execute the clauses of the Treaty within a fortnight of the stipulated time, Allied troops would advance from the right bank of the Rhine.

##### EARLIER CABLES. M. CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER OF PROTEST.

PARIS, September 23rd.

M. Clemenceau's letter of protest against the second paragraph of Article 61 of the German Constitution declares that it constitutes a formal violation of the Peace Treaty.

Firstly, by providing for the admission of Austria into the Reichstag; this assimilating Austria to the German Empire.

Secondly, by admitting and providing for the participation of Austria in the Council of Empire, thus creating a common political tie in absolute opposition to Austria's independence.

Consequently, the Allies invite Germany to take legal measures in order to remove, without delay, this violation by declaring the article in the Constitution null and void.

The Allies will be compelled, if satisfaction is not given in 15 days, to order an immediate extension of the occupation on the right bank of the Rhine.

##### THE BALTIC PROVINCES. DEEP-ROOTED GERMAN DESIGNS.

LONDON, September 23



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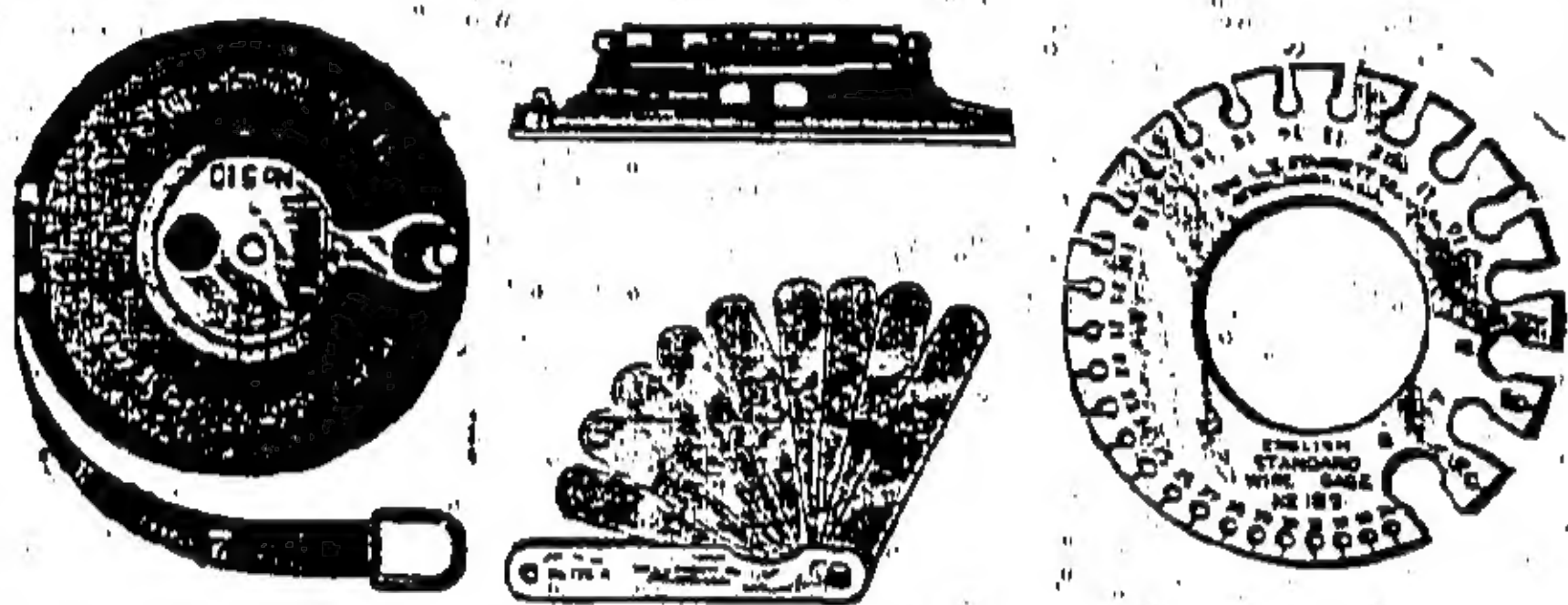
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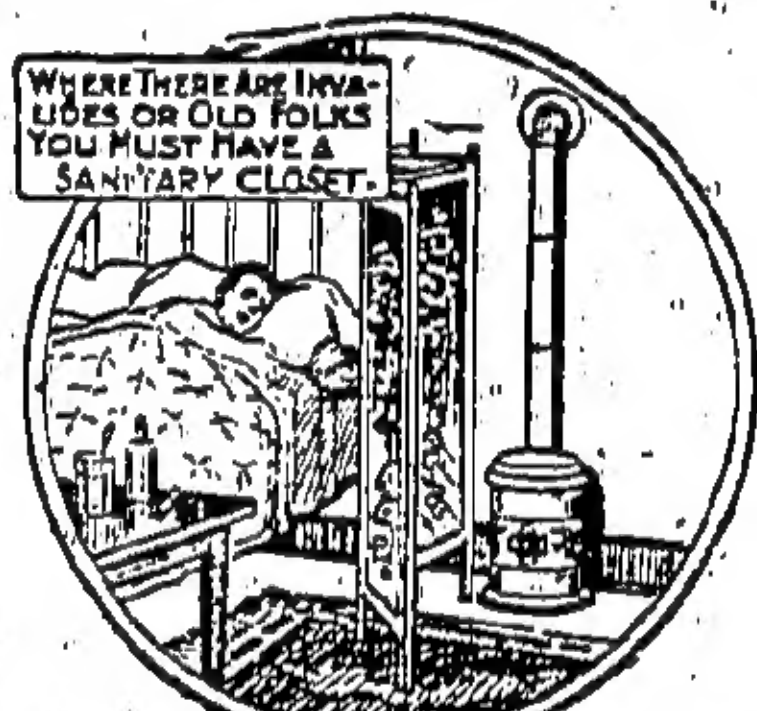
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## CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BOLSHEVISM.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS  
IN NORTH RUSSIA.LONDON, September 21st.  
It is authoritatively stated that the  
decision to withdraw the British troops  
from North Russia is unaltered.The recent offensive operations against  
the Bolsheviks were undertaken solely to  
weaken the enemy and ameliorate the  
situation as far as possible for the Russian  
Volunteers after the British departure.

A GERMAN REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, September 21st.  
It is officially denied that General  
Gough issued the proclamation cabled on  
August 23rd.It transpires that the report emanated  
from German sources.[The message dated London, August  
23rd, reads: A telegram from Helsingfors  
states that General Gough is distributing in  
Petrograd, by aeroplane, a proclamation  
addressed to the citizens, announcing the  
formation of a "popular democratic Govern-  
ment" in North Western Russia. He  
adds: "Our duty is to save you from  
Bolshevism and tyranny and feed the  
population immediately the city is freed, to  
which the great naval victory at Kronstadt  
has cleared the way."]

## THE CAPTURE OF KIEFF.

LONDON, September 21st.

A War Office *communiqué*, confirming  
General Denikin's capture of Kieff, says  
that the occupation will doubtless ensure  
the long-expected junction of Generals  
Denikin and Petlura. It is the result of  
the successful counter-attack against the  
Bolshevik offensive north-east of Kharkoff,  
which definitely countered the Bolshevik  
thrust towards Kharkoff and again  
secured General Denikin's left wing.

## A RUMANIAN DENIAL.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Rumanian General Headquarters  
deny the reported intended offensive  
across the Dniester into Russia.

## EARLIER CABLES.

DENIKIN RECEIVES A SEVERE  
CHECK.LONDON, September 21st.  
In South Russia, General Denikin's  
advance towards Kursk has received a  
somewhat severe check. There are no  
signs of a Soviet break-through.

## BOLSHEVICS FORCED BACK.

LONDON, September 21st.

A Bolshevik counter-offensive north-  
east of Kharkov has been checked, and  
forced back eastward of the Byelorod-  
Kupiansk railway.HOW THE VOLUNTEERS ENTERED  
ODESSA.LONDON, September 21st.  
A naval force from Sebastopol assem-  
bled on August 22nd, sixteen miles south  
of Odessa. At dawn on August 23rd,  
a transport landed a Volunteer army  
unobserved. Divided parties marched  
along the coast, capturing batteries.  
They also marched inland towards  
Odessa.A Reuter correspondent accompanied  
one of the parties and witnessed skirm-  
ishes with Bolshevik detachments who  
battled after a few rounds. The party  
reached the outskirts at night-fall and  
bivouacked near the chief prison, in  
which were five hundred hostages.The party were anxious to storm the  
prison at once, but the Commander dis-  
suaded them, knowing that the guards  
were strong—including two hundred Chi-  
nese desperadoes with machine-guns.On the following morning the party  
found that the guards had decamped.  
The hostages were safe. The troops then  
entered the town. The inhabitants turn-  
ed out cheering, kissing and throwing  
flowers before the British naval captains,  
who were walking in the streets, shouting  
"Thank you, Englishmen!"BRITISH OFFICIALS LEAVE  
ARCHANGEL.

ARCHANGEL, September 21st.

All the ex-Ambassadors and ex-Consuls  
who arrived here from Petrograd during  
the past year have left for England on  
the *Kildonan Castle*, which also carries  
the last batch of conscript British troops.BOLSHEVIK PRISONERS ENROLL-  
ED IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Russians have issued a proclama-  
tion that all Bolshevik prisoners shall be  
enrolled in the Russian national army.  
Latest prisoners are well conditioned and  
have good great coats and boots.THE LATE GENERAL B OTHA  
MEMORIAL SERVICE AT WEST-  
MINSTER ABBEY.

LONDON, September 21st.

An impressive memorial service to the  
late General Bortha, was held to-day, in  
Westminster Abbey.General Birdwood represented his  
Majesty. Others present included Mr.  
Bonar Law, Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food  
Controller, various High Commissioners,  
Agents General, and representatives of  
State Departments.There were also present numerous  
other distinguished people and members  
of the Dutch Reformed and Non-con-  
formist churches.

## INJUSTICE.

"THE SLAVERY OF POOR LITTLE  
GIRLS IN THE COLONY."

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral,  
yesterday morning, from the text "He  
hath showed thee, O man, what is good,  
and what doth the Lord require of thee  
but to do justly, and to love mercy, and  
to walk humbly with thy God" (Micah  
c. 6 v. 8), the Rev. H. Copley Moyle  
said:—The prophet Micah prophesied during  
the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah and  
possibly in the reign of Manasseh too,  
that is to say, about 700 years before  
Christ. He was, therefore, a contempo-  
rary of the prophet Isaiah. But whereas  
Isaiah lived in Jerusalem and moved in  
the court circles and amongst the great  
people of the land, Micah lived in More-  
ethgatha, a village near the border of the  
Philistine country. He was himself a  
peasant and felt keenly the sufferings of  
the oppressed peasantry, and he de-  
nounced in scathing terms the wrongs  
which were inflicted upon these poor  
countrymen by the rich landed prop-  
rietors and nobles of Judah. Unlike  
Isaiah he shows little knowledge  
of the political movements of the time.  
He was not a politician but a religious  
and moral teacher.The book which bears his name  
seems to fall naturally into two  
parts. The first five chapters deal  
chiefly with the sins and oppressions of  
the great people, who turn their poor  
neighbours out of their lands and homes  
in order that their own possessions may  
be increased, and the prophet speaks of  
the approaching fall of Samaria and the  
destruction while shall come upon  
Jerusalem. The last two chapters of the  
book differ so much from the first five  
that some commentators think they are  
not the work of Micah. But they may  
have been his work in later years, when  
the reforms of Hezekiah were swept  
away by the rising flood of idolatry under  
Manasseh. The difference in the circum-  
stances of the time may perhaps account  
for the difference of style.The whole book is a collection  
of prophecies uttered at various  
times and brought together later. It  
is well worthy of a very careful  
perusal, for it contains much that is  
very appropriate to our times. Micah  
saw the hosts of Sennacherib approach  
Jerusalem on the occasion when through  
the prayer of Hezekiah the city was  
delivered. But the great and wonderful  
answer to the King's prayer has not  
resulted in a turning of the whole  
people to God, and so the prophet sees  
that there can be but one result of their  
continued rejection of God, and that  
will be that God will give his people  
over to destruction.The Jews were seeking to gain prop-  
erty by serving other gods; they were  
adopting the customs of the heathen,  
even offering their children as sacrifices,  
and the prophet tells them that if they  
persist in rejecting God He will at last  
reject them. "He hath showed thee, O man,  
what is good; and what doth the Lord  
require of thee, but to do justly, and to  
love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy  
God?" Let us think of these require-  
ments of God as Micah proclaimed them  
to the people of his time, and we shall  
see that the prophet was proclaiming a  
great principle which holds good for all  
time and which has been in no way  
superseded but rather enforced by the  
teaching of our Lord. "To do justly,  
to be true and just in all my dealings,"  
as our church catechism teaches us.Injustice is hateful to God and is a  
cruel wrong against men, and every  
Christian is bound to fight against in-  
justice wherever it is to be found. Too  
often we take the easy method of closing  
our eyes to injustice as long as it does  
not affect us, and so injustice continues  
and increases, and the weak are oppres-  
sed and the cry of their misery reaches  
the heart of God, and He will, in His  
own time, punish the oppressor and  
oppressor and those who permit the  
oppression.We British people claim that justice  
flourishes under our flag, yet here in  
this Colony we allow the slavery of  
small girls to continue, and from time  
to time we are horrified to read some  
story of cruelty to one of these poor little  
girls. But the times that cruelty becomes  
known must be a very small proportion  
of the times when cruelty is inflicted.  
The Christian conscience of the civilised  
world has decided that slavery is an  
intolerable evil, and we as a Christian  
nation ought no longer to tolerate a  
practical and real slavery, by whatever  
term it may be called, to exist any  
longer under our flag. It is the negative  
and indifference of the great number of  
British people here that has permitted  
so old-fashioned and evil a thing to con-  
tinue. No human being should be able  
to own another, least of all should these  
little girls be owned and bought and sold  
as is done here.It has long been the custom  
for British people to declare that  
their Empire brings freedom, and techni-  
cally, of course, slavery is not recognised  
anywhere in our Empire, but for all  
practical purposes slavery does exist  
here as far as these poor little girls are  
concerned, and while such is the case we  
have no right to boast that our flag is  
the symbol of freedom. In this Colony  
there are probably many thousands of  
these little girls, some of them sold by  
their parents, others stolen from their  
parents and sold into slavery. Some of  
them are no doubt kindly treated, but  
many of them are not, and even if they  
were all well treated it would still be a  
cruel injustice that they should not be  
free. While we enjoy our freedom and  
our pleasures and amusements these poor  
children are at the beck and call of every  
member of the household, crouching  
often in fear and terror from the blows  
and beatings so freely doled out to them.It is an injustice which is hateful in  
God's sight and one which we should  
exert ourselves to bring to an end.  
"Justice," said Edmund Burke, "is itself  
the great standing policy of civil society;  
and any efficient departure from it,  
under any circumstances, lies under the  
suspicion of being no policy at all."These poor children, with no knowl-  
edge of a parent's love, and knowing nothing  
of the pleasures of childhood, deserve our  
interest and compassion, and their very  
helplessness ought to arouse us all to  
take up their cause and see to it that  
this vile system of property in human  
beings is stopped.What doth the Lord require of thee  
but to do justly and to love mercy, and  
to walk humbly with thy God? Mercy  
is an attribute of God. We frequently  
address Him as "most merciful," and  
our Lord has taught us that we must be  
merciful if we would obtain mercy.  
"Blessed are the merciful for they shall  
obtain mercy." It was one of the charges  
brought against the Pharisees by our  
Lord, that while they were careful over  
the most minute directions of the Rabbi  
they had omitted the weightier matters  
of the law—judgment, mercy and faith.Mercy is that pity and compassion that  
one human-being shows towards another  
that is in misery or trouble. Micah saw  
the vast misery of his people and the  
hard-hearted indifference of those who  
were able to help and did nothing, and  
so he makes his appeal for mercy in the  
name of God. As we hope for mercy we  
must show it. There is a vast mass of  
misery and pain in the world that cries  
aloud to us for help and sympathy; there  
is not only human pain and suffering,  
but there is a great mass of wanton and  
unnecessary pain, inflicted on what we  
call the lower animals, which appeals to  
us for mercy.But there is a third requisite Micah  
tells us. Not only does God require us  
"to do justly" and "to love mercy,"  
He requires also that we shall "walk  
humbly with God." Let us never think  
that we have done all that is required  
of us when we have performed our duty  
to our neighbour. "My duty towards  
God is to believe in Him, to fear Him  
and to love Him, and to worship Him,"  
to give Him thanks, to honour Him, His  
name and His word and to serve Him  
truly all the days of my life." If we  
willfully exclude the thought of God from  
our mind as much as possible, if we  
obtain from prayer and public worship,  
if we do not recognise God as the giver  
of all good gifts, then we are showing  
the most horrible ingratitude and we are  
also depriving ourselves of the greatest  
and most lasting happiness and of the  
one supreme motive for a holy life.  
"To walk humbly with God as He has been  
revealed to us in Jesus Christ is to grow  
daily in grace and power, and to be  
come gradually more fitting instruments  
for God to use. Before the war the  
nations of the world were not walking  
humbly with God, but were following the  
desires of their own hearts, and the war  
was the result. If after that catastrophe  
we fall back into the old selfish indi-  
vidualism we shall inevitably bring about  
an even worse catastrophe. Let us not  
only try, each one individually, to walk  
humbly with God, but let us pray that  
our nation and all the peoples of our  
Empire may recognise God as the ruler  
and guide of each and all of us, and may  
humbly walk with Him. So shall all  
bitterness and selfishness, all class and  
race prejudice be done away with, and  
we shall recognise the great brotherhood  
of all men in the family of God. So shall  
our Empire help to bring happiness and  
peace to the world."

## A RICE STORY.

A man was seen by a constable carrying  
a bag of rice in Des Vaux Road at 2 a.m.  
on Saturday. Questioned as to the owner-  
ship, the man replied that a friend, pity-  
ing his straitened circumstances, gave him  
the rice. The constable, however, was not  
satisfied. He examined the bag and found  
certain Chinese characters on it indicat-  
ing that it belonged to a rice shop in  
Des Vaux Road. The man was taken to  
the shop, and there it was ascertained that  
he had stolen the bag. At the Magistrate's  
court, the defendant was sentenced by Mr.  
Lindell to four weeks' hard labour and  
four hours' stock.



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### CHEMICAL PREDOMINANCE GERMANY STRAINING EVERY NERVE.

The vital importance of the dye industry as a guarantee of peace was maintained by Dr. Herbert Levinstein, in a remarkable speech at the conference of the Society of Chemical Industry, at Salters' Hall on July 17th. The success of the dye industry, he declared, was of paramount importance to the State. The dye industry was required for national defence as a guarantee of peace. It was entirely due to the German chemical combine that Germany was able, in spite of the blockade, to carry on the war after the end of 1915. But for the possession of her dye industries German resistance would have broken down in little more than a year for lack of nitric acid. German dye stuff plants were of supreme importance for chemical warfare, and practically any organic product could be manufactured in them.

As showing Germany's preparations for the after-war struggle in the midst of the recent war, Dr. Levinstein mentioned that only a short time before the armistice new chemical laboratories, magnificently equipped, and ostensibly for the purpose of the war, were just completed at the cost of £200,000. Each factory of the German chemical combine was either an arsenal or a potential arsenal, capable of being switched on to the manufacture of enormous quantities of poison gases. If Germany were to remain the only country possessing such factories she would have every inducement to use them for aggression, for she would have no occasion to fear reprisals. The establishment of plants of equal magnitude in this country on a firm basis was one of the first guarantees of peace.

If the Germans maintained their monopoly in dye stuffs they possessed a monopoly in the rapid production of toxic gases, and in that event, the world was not a safe place for peaceful people. It would be madness after the close of this terrible war not to make ourselves economically free from Germany. If Germany retained her predominance in Europe in the dye industries she would ultimately win the war, for if the campaign was gloriously ended the war was not over nor the victory certain.

Though the German military defeat was complete, they might yet regain their dye industry, and through that their former ascendancy over Europe. Germany recognised the fact, and was straining every nerve and using every device to establish her chemical predominance in the dye industry. An enormous responsibility rested upon the chemists of this country, but the victory was won by the war, not by the chemical engineers, but by the indomitable courage and tenacity of our soldiers. The real war work of our chemists lay yet before them, for it rested with chemists to secure in the next few years the opportunities which the soldiers won for us, and the fruition of which German chemists might yet deny us. In the final stage of the struggle in which the clash of arms was the first round, the chemists' work would be the decisive factor.

Mr. James Morton, governing director of Morton Sundour Fabrics Ltd., said the question arose, what was to be our national policy, and what we were to do with the hundreds of tons of German colours that would soon be knocking at our gates for admission, colours, in many cases, that could not be had here at any price, and that in other cases were to be had only at prices many times higher than Germany might be prepared to offer. The textile trade was looking with a more than longing eye at these German colours over the wall. To open the gates at this juncture would have the effect of arresting dye-making, and would administer such a blow that it would probably never recover. Fortunately, there was little likelihood of dye-makers being faced with so disastrous a situation.

Mr. Morton favoured a policy of temporary control over imports of dyes and a Government subsidy, to give the British effort a fair run for its life, and expressed the opinion that dye-making in this country, given time and opportunity, could be put on a sound and profitable basis. Given this, and a reasonable amount of understanding and co-operation among dyemakers here, he saw no reason why a few years should not see us abreast of the best that the Germans were doing.

Professor H. E. Armstrong said they had been "gassing" during years past of what chemists had done, but it did not matter what they had done; it was what they were going to do in the immediate future. They had done far less than they were giving themselves credit for. The majority of the German laboratories had become commercialised, and although Germany had gone up in the technical commercial scale, she had steadily retrograded in the scientific scale. What he was most anxious to see avoided was any sterilisation of our scientific industry through Government grants.

### SCIENTIFIC ENTENTE.

At the annual dinner of the Society, Sir Alfred Mond, proposing "The Society of Chemical Industry," said it had taken four and a half years of war to convince the Government of the importance of the chemical industry to the world, and especially to our country. There never was a time when it was more important to insist on the fact that the progress of the world rested on the scientific inventor. Give this country its opportunity, and it could rise to every occasion in peace as it had done in war. (Cheers.)

The president, responding, said that chemists had shown administrative capacity of the very highest order. Their work had been essentially that of modernising chemistry. The industry would not fail in any task put upon it in the future. The problem that faced them on every side was the problem of under-production. He was not afraid of high wages; these were very little, if any, higher here now than they were in the United States before the war, yet nobody would suggest that the United States was in a moribund condition. There was, however, this difference—that though

(Continued at foot of next column.)

### INTERVIEW WITH LENIN. FIGHTING TO EXTERMINATE CAPITAL.

The Norwegian politician Puntervold gives an account of an interview with Lenin in the columns of the *Berger Tagblatt*.

Referring to Allied intervention, Lenin said that it would become increasingly difficult owing to the ever-growing sympathy with the Soviet movement in *Kaiser* countries. Moreover, the Red Army was becoming stronger every day. Puntervold asked Lenin what he thought of the Agrarian question. The answer was:

We are divided into three groups—the Half-Peasants, or the Country Proletariat (who now, as formerly, sell their labour and are our best supporters), the Little Peasants, and the Big Peasants. The last are naturally our opponents because we have taken the land from them, but their resistance has been broken. The Little Peasants, as contrasted with the wealthier classes, are wavering. They are naturally opposed to grain-monopolies and desire free trade for their produce. In the country there is great lack of material, and in the towns of food. Our economic position is also very uncertain. The shortage of fuel is not the least serious factor. But as we have reconquered the coal-mining region, there is hope for the immediate future. Without this our position would have been untenable.

Speaking of the freedom of the press, Lenin said:

We believe that the so-called freedom of the Press is the right of the bourgeoisie to cheat and deceive the proletariat. The bourgeoisie possesses all newspaper capital, printing material, machinery, and the papers themselves. With the Press in its hands the bourgeoisie has unlimited power over public opinion. The freedom of the Press is the same as freedom for capital. And we suppress capital.

Our motto is: The Press for the proletariat, not for capital. As soon as the war against the bourgeoisie is over, it is possible that we may place printing works and paper at the disposal of a political party that desires to have a paper. But at present we are in the middle of a civil war.

We have already legalized the Menshevik party that publishes its official paper, the "Ever Forward," in Moscow. I think that in the near future we shall be able to legalize the Social Revolutionary party. We shall also soon remove the muzzle from the opposition Press according as the different parties are ready to work with us loyally and willingly.

Civil war is civil war, and it has its own laws. It is like this—either capital or the proletariat dominates. There is no other alternative. There are people who are not satisfied with our dictatorship. I tell them, "Go to Siberia and see if the dictatorship there is any better." We shall be glad to provide them with the necessary transport! No country has suffered so much in this world-war as Russia. How many millions of Russians have been sacrificed on the altar of capitalism! During the war I prophesied that the world-war would become a class war. And so it has happened.

It is Utopian to think that capitalism can be exterminated without civil war. You know that the number of millionaires in Norway has increased tenfold during the war. Do you think that Norwegian millionaires will capitulate in the face of arguments without blows?

Asked how he would effect the transition from a dictatorship to a democracy, Lenin replied: "In my announcement to the National Congress on March 10th, I said that in the future, when the majority is certain, its strength, the question of the universal franchise, can come before the Soviet. We must uphold the dictatorship in order to control the bourgeoisie. If the *Entente* fails to help the bourgeoisie our victory will be complete."

They got high wages in the United States, they earned them. (Hear, hear.) There was no minimum wage there which a man was paid whether he did a day's work or not. (Hear, hear.) Personally he looked forward to the future with courage. Our scientists were equal to the task of showing the way through any difficulties there might be. (Cheers.) Professor Mourou, responding to the toast "The Delegates to the Inter-Allied Conference of Pure and Applied Chemistry," said that at the present moment his thoughts forcibly went back to the beginning of last year when we were at grips with the vital problem of that terrible compound, yperite (mustard gas). This peridious weapon had been devastating our legions from the previous summer onwards. It was then that Great Britain and France joined hands in scientific and industrial co-operation, putting into it brains, energy, and the means of execution at their disposal. In other words, we had amalgamated our moral and industrial resources, with results that had proved worthy of the efforts jointly made. So it was that as early as May the yperite of the Allies sprinkled the German *divulge* was henceforth in our hands. German chemistry, which had hitherto considered itself to be "Kolossal," had been beaten on its own ground. So much for the past. As to the future, would not this chemical *entente*, which had endured and done so much during the war, be continued now that war was concluded? He hoped so. In the scientific and economic war which was about to be waged, it would be our fault if we were not the victors. (Hear, hear.) They had agreed solemnly not to collaborate with those who had become moral accomplices in the greatest crime of all ages. Until the Central Powers could once more be admitted to the covenant of civilised nations, all relations with their men of science would be impossible. (Hear, hear.) Let German scientists go their way until they found the road to Damascus.

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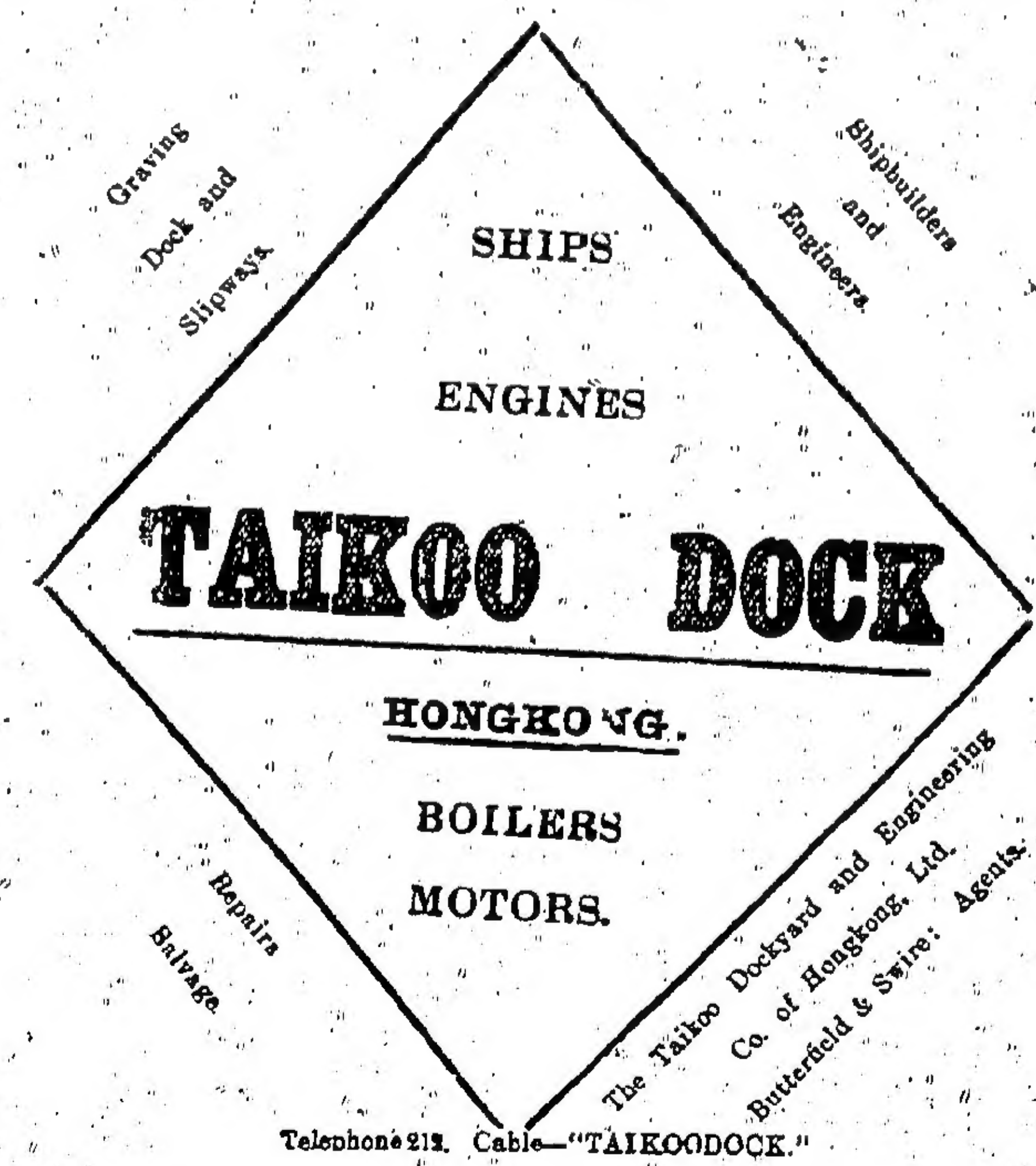
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	91,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TWNYO MARU	32,000	Oct. 3rd.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Oct. 11th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYU MARU	32,000	Oct. 23th.

+ omitting call at Shanghai

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

TONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CAI AO, ARICA, IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAS BOULT to JENOS AIRS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LEGAT"	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX"	On or about 4th Oct.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES VIA HATPHONG, RANGOON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS"	On or about 30th Sept.

SHANGHAI ... "BATAVIA" ... On or about ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Thursday, 11th September.  
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th September.

## GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

## BUENOS AIRES RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Thursday, 11th September.

## BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.  
"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

## SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st October.

## SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October

## VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee &amp; St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th September.  
"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th September.

## JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd September.  
"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th September.

## KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Sept. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 746.

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"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"  
10,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

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## SAN FRANCISCO

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"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"  
Nov. 1st, Sept. 11th, Oct. 1st.

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